

US ROUTE 460 DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

USACE FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER: NAO-2008-03470 | FHWA FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER: STP-000S (276)
STATE PROJECT NUMBER: 0460-969-059, P101, C501; UPC: 100432

JUNE 2016

PREPARED BY:



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

**U.S. ROUTE 460 PROJECT,
SOUTHAMPTON AND ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTIES AND THE CITY OF SUFFOLK,
FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

State Project Number: 0460-969-101, P101; UPC: 100432

Federal Project Number: STP-000S (276)

VDHR File# 2002-1760

**PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT SUMMARY FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

PREPARED BY:

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PROJECT OVERVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), is preparing a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) as part of the U.S. Route 460 Project in Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties and the City of Suffolk, Virginia. A resolution approved by the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) supports the Preferred Alternative that would build a new four-lane divided highway from a new U.S. 460/58 interchange in Suffolk to west of Windsor. From west of Windsor to west of Zuni, the existing U.S. 460 would be upgraded to a four-lane divided highway and include a new bridge across the Blackwater River. VDOT, the FHWA, and the USACE previously developed a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) that evaluated alternatives to improve the U.S. 460 corridor. The public had opportunity to comment on the DSEIS in 2014. The recommended Preferred Alternative was developed from the Alternatives evaluated in the Draft SEIS.

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) has completed the fieldwork and preliminary data processing for an archaeological survey in support of the U.S. Route 460 Project FSEIS. The survey was conducted for Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP (WRA) and VDOT as part of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800. The research was conducted according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, September 1983, P. 44716-44742, et seq.) as well as research guidance in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (2011), VDOT's *Expectations and Standard Products for Cultural Resources Surveys* (2013 Revision), and the *Programmatic Agreement Between the Virginia*

Figure 1 shows the general location of the project area for the U.S. Route 460 Project. Figure 2 shows the inventory corridor for the Preferred Alternative described above, along with extended survey areas. The inventory corridor and the extended survey areas form the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources for the FSEIS and were given full consideration during the archaeological survey. As provided to CCR, the mainline of the inventory corridor has a width of 500 ft, and the inventory corridor width along intersecting roads including Tucker Swamp Road, Zuni Circle/Fire Tower Road, Yellow Hammer Road, Ecella Road/Winston Drive, Winston Drive/Antioch Road/Route 460 (Windsor Blvd.), Shiloh Drive, and Route 460 (Pruden Blvd.) also has a 500-ft width. For three of five other intersection areas (Deer Path Trail, Old Myrtle Road, and King's Fork Road/Providence Road), the corridor width along the intersecting roads was reduced to the narrower design corridor for areas extending outside the 500-ft mainline corridor¹. At U.S. 258 (Courthouse Highway) and at the project's eastern terminus at U.S. 58, the inventory footprint involves a larger polygon. The total acreage of the APE is approximately 1,818 acres. This acreage includes 1,748 acres that are part of the project inventory corridor and 70 acres that are part of extended areas for the Route 460 intersection and a proposed wetland shift area along the inventory corridor mainline just north of Route 460 (see Figure 2).

The purpose of the archaeological survey was to identify archaeological sites and districts, cemeteries, and appropriate objects or features within the APE in order to make recommendations on resources appearing eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The recorded resources are being assessed against the NRHP criteria to determine their potential for eligibility. These criteria state that "the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and that

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 2015).

¹ At the King's Fork Road/Providence Church Road intersection, a portion of the intersection was completed at the 500-ft width (SE quadrant) before instructions to reduce the intersection footprints was provided. The final report will include mapping of the exact areas surveyed.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background information was gathered using previous research conducted between 2003 and 2014 for the Route 460 Location Study, the Route 460 Reevaluation of FEIS and ROD, and the Route 460 DSEIS. The previous research, whether for a larger Route 460 study area or specific alternatives previously considered, included cultural resource overviews, development of historic contexts, architectural surveys and evaluations with information on cemeteries as well as historic structures having archaeological potential, archaeological assessments, archaeological surveys, and archaeological evaluations. Associated reports include Bamann et al. (2007); Bamann and Deetz (2014); Bamann et al. (2014); Bamann and Hall (2006); Bamann et al. (2005); CCR (2014); Dixon et al. (2004); Lautzenheiser (2004); Lautzenheiser et al. (2003); McClane and Lautzenheiser (2004); McClane et al. (2004a, 2004b); Stewart, Hall, and Lautzenheiser (2005a, 2005b); Stewart and Lautzenheiser (2004, 2007); Stewart, Lautzenheiser and Hall (2005); Stewart, McClane, and Lautzenheiser (2004); Tippet et al. (2006); and Van den Hurk and Bamann (2012, 2014). In addition, the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) was consulted to provide updated information on previously recorded sites and previous surveys. CCR researchers also examined V-CRIS files associated with Civil War battlefield areas mapped/recorded as architectural resources within the current APE, which include information from the American Battlefields Protection Program (ABPP 2009). Also considered were updated files for the ABPP Siege of Suffolk Study Area, which were obtained from the ABPP by VDOT in 2013 (see Bamann et al. 2014). Finally, additional modern and historic map/image review has been conducted, thus far, using Gilmer (1863); Soederquist (1895); various USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Chuckatuck 1965/photorevised 1966, Raynor 1944/photorevised 1961, Windsor 1965/photorevised 1966, Zuni 1945, Zuni 1969/photorevised 1990); and historic aerial photographs available through USGS Earth Explorer (2015).

Of specific relevance is the previous Route 460 Location Study archaeological survey reported in Tippet et al. (2006). This survey involved a 350-ft corridor related to a previous alternative known as Candidate Build Alternative 1 (CBA 1), with the work involving full consideration with conventional survey methods as well as metal detecting in areas of Civil War activity. This narrower corridor falls within a portion of the current Preferred Alternative, following it for approximately 18,865 ft in the area south of current Route 460 through a portion of the eastern terminus intersection area. The resulting previously surveyed area within the current inventory corridor for the Preferred Alternative is 143 acres.

Previously Recorded Sites in the Current APE. The previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE are summarized in Table 1. In addition to the previously recorded sites, CCR made note that the eastern terminus portion of the APE at U.S. 58 is located within the ABPP Study Area for the Siege of Suffolk Battlefield, as is a portion of the mainline corridor (between the terminus area and King's Fork Road including the area previously surveyed by Tippet et al [2006]). Although VDOT previously determined that the portion of the battlefield area within the Route 460 SEIS project area is not eligible for the NRHP based on landscape integrity, the ABPP Study Area was noted because of the potential for subsurface archaeological sites related to the Civil War siege area.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Sites Within the APE for the FSEIS Archaeological Survey.

Site #	Site Type	Previous Eligibility Recommendation	Reference	Current Eligibility Recommendation
44IW0105	mid-19 th to 20 th C artifact scatter	not evaluated	V-CRIS form	not eligible
44SK0514	Native American artifact location; late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0515	late 19 th -to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0516	drainage ditch (determined after intensive evaluation of possible trench earthwork)	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006); Bamann et al. (2007)	not eligible
44SK0517	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0518	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0519	19 th - and 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0520	19 th - and 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	Tippett et al. (2006)	not eligible
44SK0084	precontact Native American artifact scatter	not evaluated	V-CRIS form	not eligible
046-5063	Bradshaw Family Cemetery	not eligible	Stewart, McClane and Lautzenheiser (2004); CCR (2014)	not eligible
046-5107	Munford Family Cemetery	not eligible	Dixon et al. (2004)	not eligible

FIELD METHODS

Fieldwork for the archaeological survey was conducted between May 11 and July 10, 2015. Susan E. Bamann, Ph.D., RPA, was the overall project manager for CCR, and J. Eric Deetz, M.A., RPA was the principal investigator and primary field supervisor. In addition to Mr. Deetz, Joseph Stair, M.A., and Seth Schneider, Ph.D., served as field supervisors. The crew chiefs

and/or GPS operators were Joseph Stair, Justin Hathaway, and Doug Reese. Metal detector survey was supervised by Lindsay Flood Ferrante, M.A., RPA, and Amanda K. Stamper, M.A., RPA, with assistance from Amy Krull, M.A. Allen Poyner was the CCR GIS coordinator, with assistance from Elissa Hult. The field technicians were Paul Ashbaugh, Margit Bertalan, Tom Carmody, Jen Chisler, David Coleman, Amethyst Davis, Michael Deaton, Tommy Dows, Justin Golden, Adam Harris, Sara Head, George Huss, Jeffrey Kaufmann, William Knowlden, Amy Krull, Linnea Kuglitsch, Luke Pickrahn, Sara Regensburger, Taryn Ricciardelli, Kaitlin Roberts, Wes Stewart, Sydney Stout, Chris Swisher, and Andrew Wright. Team member Megan O'Reilly of HDR, Inc., conducted extensive property owner outreach on behalf of CCR's field effort and greatly facilitated the survey, as did other team members from HDR and WRA. A number of local landowners were very helpful in facilitating access, and specific cultural resource information they provided will be included in the report site descriptions.

Full consideration was given to all areas within the APE. Project field mapping was prepared using GIS shapefiles provided by WRA. Areas of steep slope were visually inspected but not intensively surveyed. For intensive survey, where not steeply sloped, wet, or disturbed, cultivated areas with surface visibility (50% or greater) were inspected using pedestrian transects at 15-ft (approximately 5-m) intervals or up to 33-ft (approximately 10-m) intervals if surface visibility was greater than 75 percent. In surface inspection areas, judgmentally placed shovel tests were used to characterize the soil stratigraphy as well as the potential for deeply buried sites. For archaeological sites recorded based on surface survey, additional closer-interval pedestrian survey was conducted as part of delineation effort, and sufficient supplemental shovel testing was conducted to provide information on site integrity and potential for intact deposits.

In areas lacking sufficient surface visibility, shovel tests were generally placed at 75-ft intervals along transects spaced at 75 ft (approximately 23 m). A combination of the 75-ft interval and judgmental shovel tests to ensure coverage of small, discretely habitable landforms falling between intervals was used to ensure that significant subsurface historic and precontact Native American sites in the APE were identified. If the soils were suspected to be wet or poorly drained where not clearly indicated by surface conditions, shovel tests at an appropriate interval to characterize the survey area were used to verify the soil conditions. Additional shovel tests were placed as radials at 37.5-ft (approximately 11.5-m) intervals around positive shovel tests to define site boundaries as well as internally within sites as necessary to characterize the site's deposits and stratigraphy. Shovel tests were approximately 15 inches (approximately 38 cm) in diameter and were excavated into the subsoil or sterile soil. Soil from the tests was screened through 6.35-mm mesh screen. Areas outside the APE were not investigated, but if possible the extent of a site appearing to continue outside the APE was estimated based on landform characteristics.

Access was denied to approximately 8.8 acres within the project's current APE, per the project's public relations/outreach staff. This area includes approximately 2.4 acres in the project's eastern terminus in an area north of Route 460 (Pruden Blvd.) and across from the intersection with General Early Drive. This land is owned by Nottoway Land, LLC, and involves some wooded areas and open fields in an area of historic Civil War activity (Bamann et al. 2014). The remaining approximately 6.4 acres are between Route 460 (Windsor Blvd.) and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, just west of Ecella Road. This acreage is owned by Joest Properties, LLC,

and is mostly pasture with a commercial structure at the eastern end. In addition to the areas that were denied access, 17.2 acres of well-defined, active horse pastures were visually investigated for surface evidence of sites or cemeteries but were not intensively surveyed with shovel tests due to potential concerns for animal safety. The pasture areas include an approximately three-acre area near the intersection of Route 460 and Tucker Swamp Road (near the project's western terminus) and an approximately 14.2-acre area in the project's eastern terminus in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of U.S. 58 and Murphy's Mill Road. Figures 3 through 5 show the areas described here.

Digital photographs were used to document the general conditions within the project area, and GPS units (Trimble GeoXT) were used to navigate within the project area (based on shapefiles provided by WRA) and to geo-locate positive shovel tests, key site information based on surface finds, and features such as cemetery boundaries. An archaeological site was defined by the recovery of three associated artifacts in a reasonable context. Temporary site numbers were assigned based on CCR project segments, which allowed number assignments without overlap while working simultaneously in different areas. All other isolated finds are referred to as an artifact location but received the same type of temporary number. Records of shovel tests were kept on standard recording forms, and site information was tracked using CCR site record forms, sketch maps, field notes, and bag logs.

For metal detecting in the ABPP Study Area for the Siege of Suffolk Battlefield (in the project's eastern terminus area), selected areas without crops that would be damaged or without heavy woods, tall weeds, or high stalks were subject to systematic metal detector survey (see Figure 5). Approximately 36 acres could be systematically surveyed based on conditions during the fieldwork interval reported here, and it may be appropriate to metal detect an additional approximately 90 acres within the Study Area at a later date when crops (corn, soybeans, and oats or wheat) are harvested (see Figure 5). Metal detection was previously conducted in a portion of the previously surveyed area reported in Tippet et al. (2006), some of which falls within the Study Area. In addition to metal detecting in the Siege of Suffolk Study Area, CCR also conducted metal detector survey in an approximately 10-m buffer around two possible earthwork sites in Segments A and C of the APE (CCR Temp #s 233-A8 and 233-C1). Wet terrain and dense vegetation prevented more extensive metal detector survey at these sites, one of which was determined to be a more recent earthmoving disturbance and not a Civil War earthwork (Site 233-A8).

Systematic metal detecting was conducted on 75-ft (approximately 23-m) interval transect lines. The metal detector operator swept continuously along each transect line, sweeping a 5-ft (approximately 1.5-meter) arc. When metal was detected, a nonmetallic pin flag was placed to mark the hit (positive signal) location. The excavation crew followed the metal detector operator and removed soil around each hit location to screen the soil through 0.25-inch mesh. A second metal detector was used to sweep the backdirt and any root mat. Metal objects were bagged by provenience or discarded in the field if the material was obviously modern (e.g., aluminum cans) or representative of farm debris (e.g., tractor part). Each hit with historic material was located and recorded using the GPS. The main metal detector used during the survey was a MineLab Sovereign GT with Broad Band Spectrum (BBS) technology enabling the device to automatically transmit simultaneously in multiple frequencies. The second unit used, a Fisher

1266-X Deep Search detector, has similar capabilities and was used as supplement to the MineLab machine when sweeping backdirt. For metal detector survey around the two potential earthworks, the survey transect interval was approximately 25 ft (approximately 7 to 8 m).

At the completion of site analysis archaeological site forms will be prepared and submitted in the V-CRIS in order to obtain site numbers from VDHR. The recovered artifacts are being cleaned, analyzed, and entered into a database; this information will be included in the survey report meeting VDOT guidelines. The artifacts will be labeled and prepared for curation according to the standards and guidelines issued by VDHR. At the completion of the study, the artifacts constituting sites or diagnostic isolated finds will be submitted to the VDHR curation facility unless a landowner has requested their return.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Previously Recorded Sites

There are nine previously recorded archaeological sites and two previously recorded cemeteries within the current APE (see Table 1). The cemeteries were originally recorded as elements of architectural resources and were relocated and accurately mapped as part of the current survey effort. Neither is eligible for the NRHP. The nine sites include six historic period sites that were recorded and evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP by the Louis Berger Group, Inc., and Gray and Pape, Inc. (Tippett et al. 2006) during the archaeological investigations for the Route 460 Location Study's CBA 1. The nine sites also include a possible Civil War earthwork that was recorded in Tippett et al. (2006) and later evaluated by CCR (Bamann et al. 2007). The feature was determined to be a drainage ditch and ineligible for the NRHP. The two remaining of the nine archaeological sites, a historic artifact scatter and a precontact artifact scatter, were recorded in the 1980s and have not been previously evaluated. One of these, 44IW0105, is mapped in an area that is currently paved with survey in the vicinity finding no traces of the reported mid-19th to 20th-century material. The other site, 44SK0084, was originally recorded as a light-to-moderate precontact shell scatter and could not be relocated during the current survey. Based on these results, these two sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Newly Recorded Sites

Overview. During the current survey, 105 archaeological resources were recorded within the APE (Table 2). Of these recorded resources, 68 meet the definition of an archaeological site. These include 57 historic period sites, eight sites with both precontact Native American and historic components, and three strictly precontact Native American sites. The remaining 37 resources can be termed artifact locations and are defined by one or two artifacts lacking sufficient context or associations to merit designation as a site. The majority of the historic period sites (n=30) date to the nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Of the rest, five date to the nineteenth century, ten date from the first half of the twentieth century, seven from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, one from the eighteenth to twentieth century, and one to the eighteenth century. Three of the historic sites involve earthen features, of which one is a potential Civil War earthwork and another of which is an impressive earthen ramp associated

Table 2: Newly Recorded Sites and Artifact Locations Within the APE for the FSEIS Archaeological Survey. Note: Boldface indicates resources with above-ground features that may be appropriate for in-place preservation.

CCR Temp #	Site Type	Preliminary Recommendation for NRHP Eligibility	Comments
233-A1	20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-A2	mid-19 th C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-A3	late 18 th - to early 19 th -C cellar and possible forge	<i>potentially eligible</i>	may be related to sites A-6 and A-13
233-A4	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-A5	early 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-A6	mid-19 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible</i>	may be related to sites A-3 and A-13
233-A7	Native American lithic scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-A8	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter and earthen berm	not eligible	
233-A9	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-A10	early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-A11	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-A12	Native American artifact location	not eligible	Late Woodland period based on possible Cashie ware sherd
233-A13	18 th - to mid-19 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible</i>	possibly Rosedale Plantation according to landowner informant, may be related to sites A-3 and A-6
233-B1	Native American ceramics and projectile point (Late Woodland period); late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	heavily disturbed or deposited by floodwaters; debitage, clay-tempered ceramics, and Jack's Reef Corner Notched point
233-B2	late 19 th - to 20 th -C house site	not eligible	
233-C1	possible Civil War military earthwork	<i>potentially eligible</i>	evaluation would involve more detailed mapping and archival research
233-C2	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-C3	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-C4	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-C5	earthen ramp (possible early 20th century)	<i>potentially eligible</i>	may be eligible as contributing element to NRHP-eligible Norfolk and Western Railroad (VDHR# 091-5098)
233-D1	early 20 th -C scatter	not eligible	

233-D2	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-D3	Early to Middle Woodland-period Native American artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible</i>	diagnostic ceramics present including Stony Creek ware and possible Mockley ware
233-D4	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-D5	early to mid-20 th -century artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-D6	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-D7	Native American lithic artifact location; late 19 th -to 20 th -C historic artifact scatter	not eligible	Small Savannah River stemmed point base (Late Archaic period); small amount of historic material recovered from shovel tests
233-E1	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-E2	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-E3	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-E4	late 19 th - to 20 th -C scatter	not eligible	
233-E5	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-E6	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-E7	Native American lithic scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-E8	Native American artifact location (ground stone mortar)	not eligible	large grinding stone with associated possible hammerstone (no other material associated)
233-E9	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact location	not eligible	
233-E10	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-E11	late 19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-E12	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-E13	19 th -to 20 th -C artifact location	not eligible	
233-E14	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-E15	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-F1	late 18 th - to early 19 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible</i>	
233-F2	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-F3	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-F4	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-F5	late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-F6	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-F7	19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-F8	historic artifact location	not eligible	

233-F9	Native American lithic artifact location; 18 th - to 19 th -C historic artifact scatter;	<i>potentially eligible based on historic component</i>	nondiagnostic lithic
233-F10	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-F11	20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	associated with an unrecorded abandoned early 20 th C structure (pictures taken)
233-F12	18 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible</i>	near ca. 1780 William Scott Farmstead (VDHR# 046-0086)
233-F13	early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-G1	late 18 th - to early 19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-G2	late 18 th - to early 19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-G3	Native American lithic scatter; late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible based on Native American component</i>	nondiagnostic bifaces, debitage, and possible FCR; landowner had observed material at this location in past, including plowed up “fire rings”
233-G4	Native American artifact location, 19 th - 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-G6	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-G7	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	associated with ineligible house VDHR#046-5061
233-G8	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-G9	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-G11	possible Middle Woodland period Native American artifact scatter	not eligible	only a few artifacts on an eroded ridge toe; possible Mockley ware sherd recovered
233-H1	19 th -to 20 th -C historic artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H2	Native American artifact location; 19 th -to 20 th -C historic artifact scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic biface
233-H3	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H4	Native American lithic scatter; 19 th -to 20 th -C historic scatter in former location of Civil War earthwork	<i>potentially eligible based on historic component</i>	nondiagnostic lithic; projected location of Siege of Suffolk earthworks associated General Hood’s headquarters; some potential for subsurface evidence based on soil profiles in shovel tests
233-H5	Native American artifact location	not eligible	very small triangular point (Woodland period)
233-H6	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	

233-H7	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H8	mid-19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H9	Native American artifact location; late 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H10	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	probable former house location
233-H11	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H12	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H13	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H14	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H15	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H16	Native American artifact location; 18 th - to 20 th -C scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H17	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H18	19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H19	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-H20	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H21	early to mid-20 th -C surface scatter	not eligible	associated with architectural debris
233-H22	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	associated with abandoned structure VDHR# 133-5199
233-H23	20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H24	Native American artifact location; historic artifact location	not eligible	Native American ceramic sherd (possible Early to Middle Woodland period Stony Creek ware)
233-H25	20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H26	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-H27	Native American artifact location; 19 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H28	Late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H29	20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H30	cemetery (Anderson property)	further research needed before making recommendation	identified by owner as burial ground and as having markers with Cherokee inscriptions; markers and fence of recent age and age of cemetery unclear (possibly 1965)
233-H31	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	

233-H101	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H102	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-H103	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H104	late 19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	
233-H105	Native American artifact location	not eligible	very small quartzite triangular point
233-H106	Native American artifact location	not eligible	nondiagnostic lithic
233-H107	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-H108	Native American artifact location; 19 th - to early 20 th -C artifact scatter	<i>potentially eligible based on historic component</i>	Native American artifacts include a Middle Woodland Halifax Side Notched point and a quartz flake
233-H109	historic artifact location	not eligible	
233-H110	19 th - to 20 th -C artifact scatter	not eligible	

with the former Norfolk and Western Railroad. The remainder of the historic sites appear to be domestic. A historic period cemetery of undetermined age was also recorded (see Site 233-H30 in Table 2). Of the three Native American sites and eight multi-component sites containing Native American material that were recorded, five yielded Native American ceramics.

There were no clearly discernable patterns or grouping of sites. In general terms the Native American sites were on habitable landforms near water or wetlands, and the historic sites, when not along existing roads, trended towards being on low rises on upland flats. Most of the sites are on land that has been plowed in the past though signs of significant erosion to the point of exposed subsoil were rare. The historic sites in the eastern terminus area were, for the most part, occupied well into the twentieth century, and as such suffer from an over-abundance of modern refuse which would make it difficult to differentiate earlier deposits at the sites.

Table 2 lists the newly recorded sites and artifact locations recorded during the project, by CCR temporary number. Artifact locations are typically not eligible for the NRHP, and the table also provides preliminary recommendations for the sites (not eligible or potentially eligible). Those sites with the preliminary recommendation of potentially eligible are discussed in more detail below, and Figures 3 through 8 are provided to show their locations and preliminary boundaries.

Discussion of Sites Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP (Preliminary). Site 233-A3 is a domestic historic site identified during shovel testing on the southern spur of the western terminus (Figure 6). The site limits were established by 21 positive shovel tests, and the site dimensions are approximately 80 x 80 m. It is located in a wooded area with the remnants of an old field boundary running through the site in a north-south direction. The portion of the site east of the field boundary appears to be unplowed. Evidence of this is the presence of an open brick-lined cellar with sand mortar and a possible forge feature as well as ten shovel tests in the

core of the site that contained intact buried strata producing historic period artifacts. Recovered ceramic, glass, and personal items date to the last quarter of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Shovel testing established the presence of buried deposits, and the potential to isolate intra-site activity areas is very high. The structures indicated by the cellar and forge features are visible on the 1863 *Map of Surry, Sussex, and Southampton Counties Virginia* (Gilmer 1863).

Site 233-A6 is a large domestic historic artifact scatter identified during shovel testing in a wheat field along the south side of Route 460 east of Tucker Swamp Road (see Figure 6). The site limits were established by both shovel testing and surface collection and were approximately 50 m from the edge of Route 460 to the edge of the APE and likely beyond. The length of the site is approximately 400 m and runs from an intermittent drainage at the western boundary to a tree line to the east. With the exception of a few pieces of modern container glass recovered near the roadway, all of the recovered material dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The wheat crop was sparse, which afforded a visibility of 75 percent or better throughout. Supplemental shovel testing did not identify the presence of buried strata; however the large size of the site and the tightly dated assemblage would indicate good potential for identifying different activity areas based on horizontal position. This artifact scatter is likely related to site 233-A13, a location where multiple structures are located on the 1863 Gilmer map (Gilmer 1863).

Site 233-A13 is a large domestic historic scatter that was identified during shovel testing along the north side of Route 460, east of Tucker Swamp Road (see Figure 6). The site is located in a pasture with no ground visibility. The site limits were established by 62 positive shovel tests. The site measures approximately 70 m wide from the edge of Route 460 to the south to the edge of the APE to the north and approximately 400 m long. The site likely extends to the north beyond the limits of the APE. Three loci were identified that had buried archaeological deposits including what appeared to be bricks in situ and a depression that the landowner indicated was an old well. Historic ceramics dating from the mid-eighteenth through early-nineteenth centuries were recovered along with a few early twentieth-century artifacts. There are multiple structures indicated on the 1863 Gilmer map at this location (Gilmer 1863). The property owner indicated that he was told the site was the location of Rosedale Plantation, which was originally owned by Edward Boykins who died 1728 and is interred with other family members in a family cemetery north of the current APE. This site is likely closely related to Site 233-A6.

Site 233-C1 is an earthen mound or earthwork located on the south side of Route 460 approximately 200 m north of and parallel to the Norfolk Southern Railroad (Figure 7). It is situated less than one mile southeast of the Blackwater River and Zuni. As tall as two meters in spots and over 200 m in length, the earthwork comes to an abrupt end at both the western and eastern termini. On its northwestern end it is separated from current Route 460 by a low and wet area which may have been created when Route 460 was constructed sometime in the twentieth century. The southeastern half of the earthwork is separated from the road by a flatter and less wet area, but this area did not yield any evidence suggesting the site extends up to or under the road, which has a raised bed. A systematic metal detector survey was conducted around the earthwork, which yielded possible nineteenth-century artifacts, none of which are of a military nature. Further documentary research and more extensive mapping-based evaluation fieldwork

could possibly establish if the feature relates to the Civil War, and if so, which campaign and/or how it might relate to the defense of the Blackwater River crossing or the defense of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

Site 233-C5 is located south of Route 460 and west of Yellowhammer Road (see Figure 7). The site is an earthen ramp—a remnant road or rail bed ramp—that according to a local resident was constructed for gravity feed of rail cars near what was the town of Dwight. There is approximately 100 m of the curved ramp area within the current APE, and there is a corresponding ramp on the south side of the railroad tracks, out of the current APE. This landscape feature may be eligible as a contributing element to the Norfolk and Western Railroad period of the NRHP-eligible railroad recorded as VDHR# 091-5098. The limits of the ramp are well-defined on the current USGS 7.5-minute Zuni, VA, quadrangle (dated 1969, photorevised 1980), and the USGS 15-minute series Ivor quadrangle (1920) shows the ramp as part of railroad track loop beginning and ending on the mainline. Based on the more recent quadrangle, which shows existing Route 460, and the older quadrangle, which shows the full curvature of the loop to which the ramp appears to belong, it would appear that the feature is entirely south of current Route 460.

Site 233-D3 is a small precontact artifact scatter that was identified during shovel testing in a wooded area south of Route 460, approximately 850 m east of Yellowhammer Road (see Figure 7). The site was defined by four positive shovel tests on a small knoll above Burnt Mills Swamp. The site may have been plowed in the past, but a plow zone was not evident. Potentially intact subsurface strata were recorded that contained Native American ceramics and lithics. The ceramics include a sand tempered body sherd that appears consistent with Early to Middle Woodland Stony Creek ware (Egloff 1985), and indeterminate clay-tempered body sherd, and a body sherd with voids that appear to represent the burned-out or leached finely crushed shell temper. The last sherd is consistent with Middle Woodland Mockley ware (Egloff 1985).

Site 233-F1 is a small domestic historic artifact scatter that was identified during a pedestrian survey and is located approximately 600 m southeast of the intersection of Courthouse Highway (Route 258) and Cut Thru Road (Route 606) (Figure 8). The site was recorded in a recently plowed agricultural field with 100 percent visibility. The site measures 58 x 53 m, and its boundaries were based on the surface collection. Two judgmental shovel tests were excavated, and these failed to identify buried strata. However, the historic material recovered dates from the last quarter of the eighteenth through the first half of the nineteenth century, and though the artifact density was low there is a minimum of 14 vessels represented. A recorded concentration of brick fragments as well as the recovery of small amounts of window glass would indicate that this site has a good potential for surviving architectural features.

Site 233-F9 is a domestic historic artifact scatter that was identified by pedestrian survey. It is located on a low rise in an agricultural field approximately 500 m southwest of the intersection of Deer Path Trail and Route 606 (see Figure 8). The site measures 130 x 200 m, and its boundaries were established by the presence of eighteenth and nineteenth-century artifacts on the surface. Five shovel tests, all of which were negative, were excavated within the boundaries. Of the sixteen artifacts recovered, 15 vessels are represented, 13 of which were ceramic and two of

glass. Though the artifact density is low, the site may represent a discrete early historic component with potential for intact subsurface deposits.

Site 233-F12 is a small domestic historic artifact scatter that was identified north of Shiloh Road, approximately 800 m west of Lawrence Haven Lane (Figure 9), during a pedestrian survey of an agricultural field adjacent to the ca. 1780 William Scott Farmstead (Ennis Pond House) (VDHR# 046-0086). The field had greater than 50 percent visibility at the time of the survey and was surveyed with close interval transects. The site measures 70 x 40 m, and its boundaries were established by the presence of artifacts on the surface. A judgmental shovel test was excavated and failed to identify buried strata. The artifacts recovered all have a *Terminus Post Quem* in the mid- to late eighteenth century. Though the scatter was sparse (n=34), there are a minimum of 12 ceramic vessels represented in the assemblage. Due to the site's temporal similarity and proximity to the William Scott Farmstead (VDHR# 046-0086), Site 233-F12 could represent an ancillary function of the plantation and additionally be potentially eligible as a contributing element. The site lies well outside of the NRHP boundary established for the house and related outbuildings (Tolson 1990).

Site 233-G3 is a precontact lithic scatter including nondiagnostic bifaces and possible FCR that was identified during a pedestrian survey of a peanut field approximately 700 m northeast of the intersection of Route 460 and Old Suffolk Road (see Figure 9). It is situated on a shallow ridge toe above a wet area in an upper drainage of Lake Prince to the east. The site measures 100 x 20 m, and its boundaries were established by the presence of lithic artifacts on the surface. Three shovel tests were excavated within the lithic scatter concentration, and these failed to recover any cultural material. The shovel tests did record a possible intact subsurface stratum, below the plow zone and above the presumed subsoil, ranging from 9 to 17 cm thick. Although it may represent a buried plow zone, it could also indicate a potential subsurface context for intact cultural deposits or features. The landowner noted that he had observed "burned fire rings" on the plowed surface approximately 50 years ago before a switch to deeper plowing. He did not indicate the specific composition of these burned fire rings.

Site 233-H108 is a large domestic historic scatter, initially defined by pedestrian survey in a cultivated field, located approximately 425 m south of the intersection of Route 460 and Ennis Mill Road (Figure 10). It is situated on a low rise at the junction of two unnamed farm roads. The site measures 280 x 130 m and certainly continues to the northeast beyond the edge of the current APE. Fourteen supplemental shovel tests were excavated within the limits of the site, none of which recorded intact subsurface contexts with cultural material. The artifact date ranges span the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, though the majority of the material is postbellum. Despite the limited results of shovel testing, the high density of artifacts along with the varied types, including many large iron objects, would indicate that this large site has potential for intact subsurface remains of truncated features. This potential is bolstered by information from a local farmer, who stated that the site included a well, dwelling house, and standing slave quarters at the time his father tore down the structures 60 years ago. The site also yielded an isolated Native American Halifax Side Notched point dating to the Middle Woodland period.

Site 233-H4 was recorded during a shovel testing of a horse pasture (with landowner supervision) at the southeast corner of Route 460 (Pruden Blvd.) and General Early Drive, in the project's eastern terminus (Figure 11). The site was defined by four positive shovel tests, two containing nineteenth-century material and two containing quartzite flakes. In addition to the artifacts recovered a number of the shovel tests displayed anomalous soil profiles with potential fill zones, with such profiles as deep as 70 cm. This site is within the area where the Soederquist map (Soederquist 1895) indicates earthworks associated with General Hood's headquarters for the Siege of Suffolk. The historic artifacts, consisting of whiteware, brick fragments, and coal are not military related; however the unusual soil profiles along with a map-projected location of Hood's headquarters' earthworks would indicate that this site has potential for buried Civil War era features or deposits.

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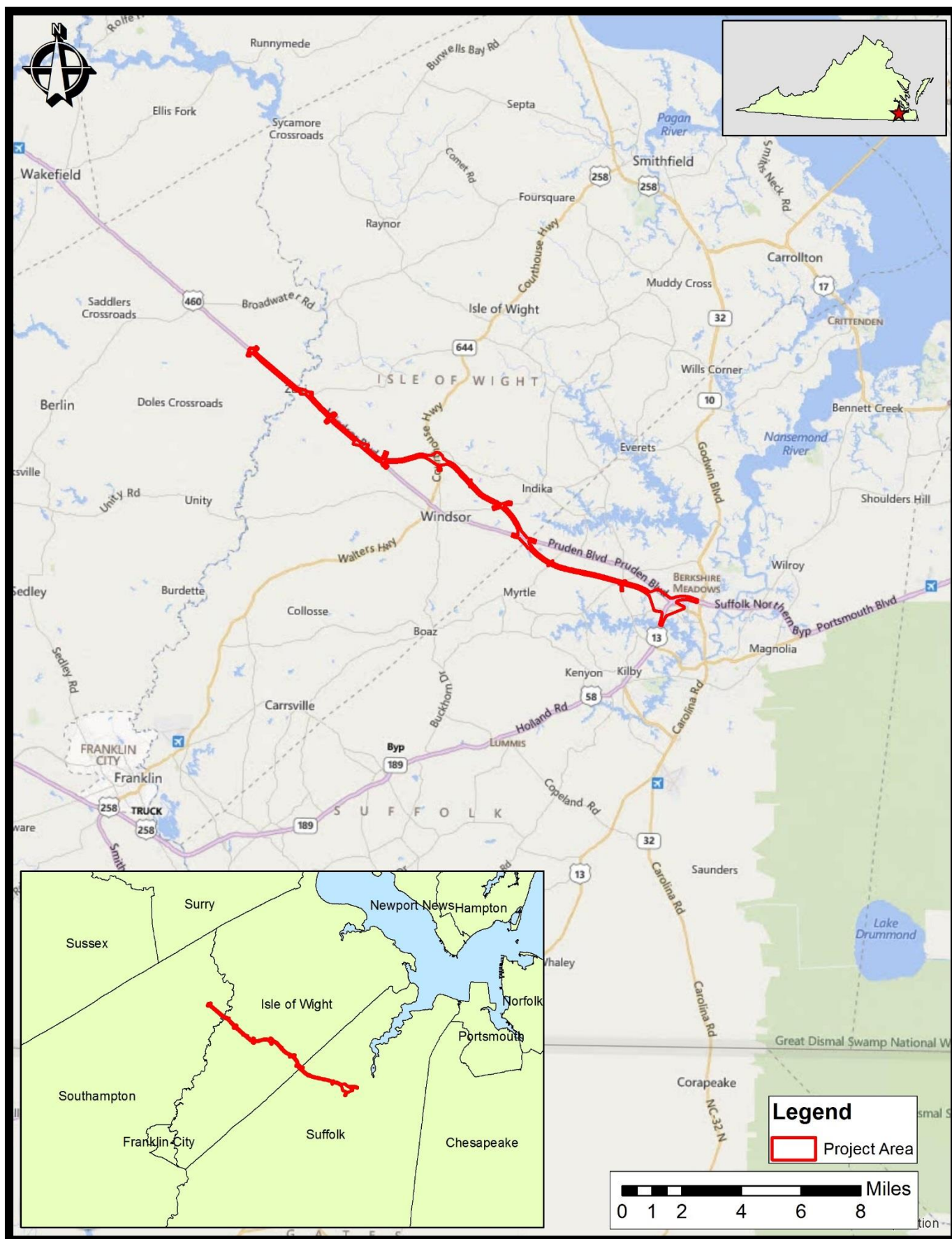


Figure 1: General Location of the Project.

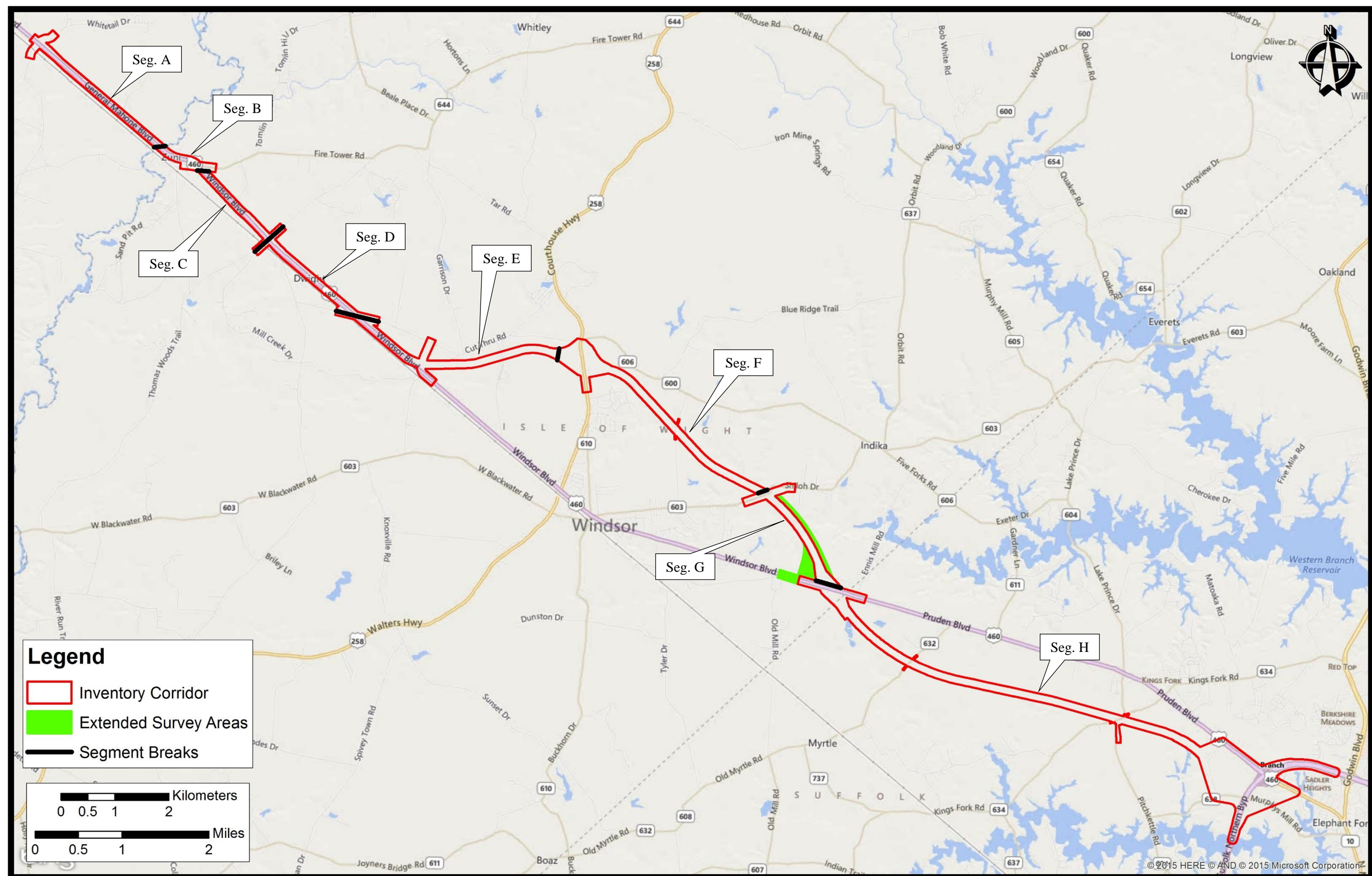


Figure 2: The APE for the Current Survey (Inventory Corridor and Extended Areas).

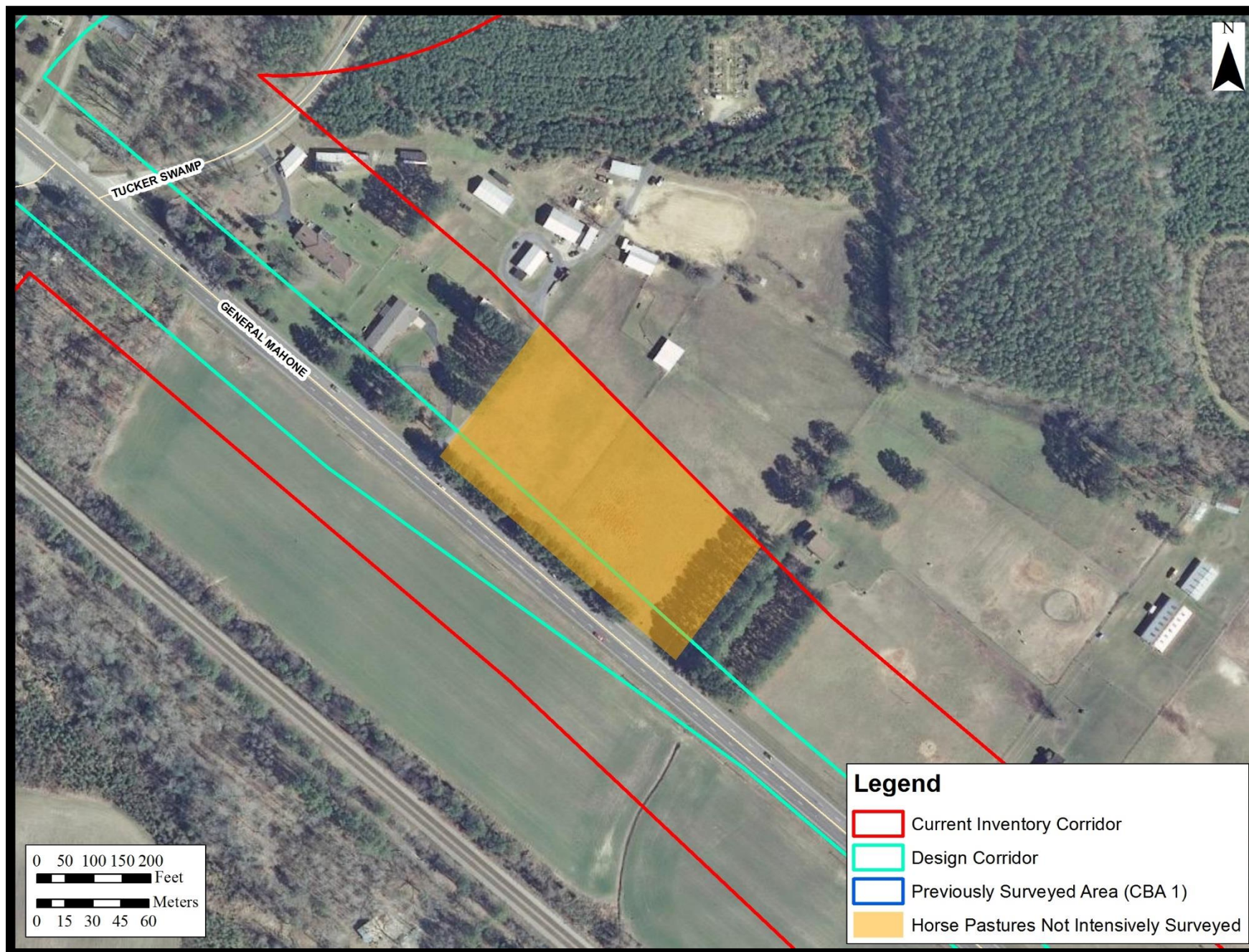


Figure 3: Map 1 of 3, Showing Areas of Denied Access, Areas Not Intensively Surveyed Due to Horse Pastures, and Metal Detection Areas.

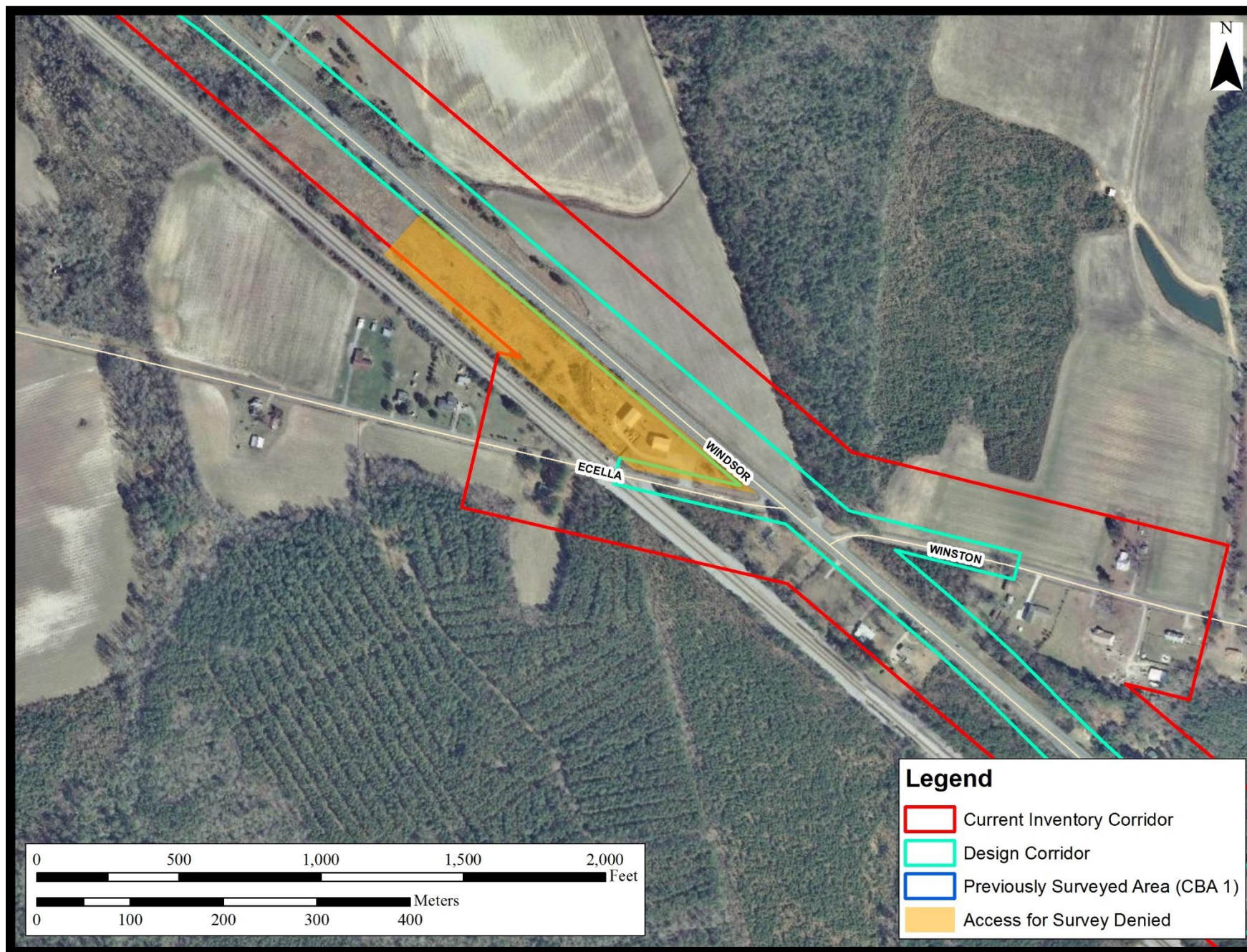


Figure 4: Map 2 of 3, Showing Areas of Denied Access, Areas Not Intensively Surveyed Due to Horse Pastures, and Metal Detection Areas.

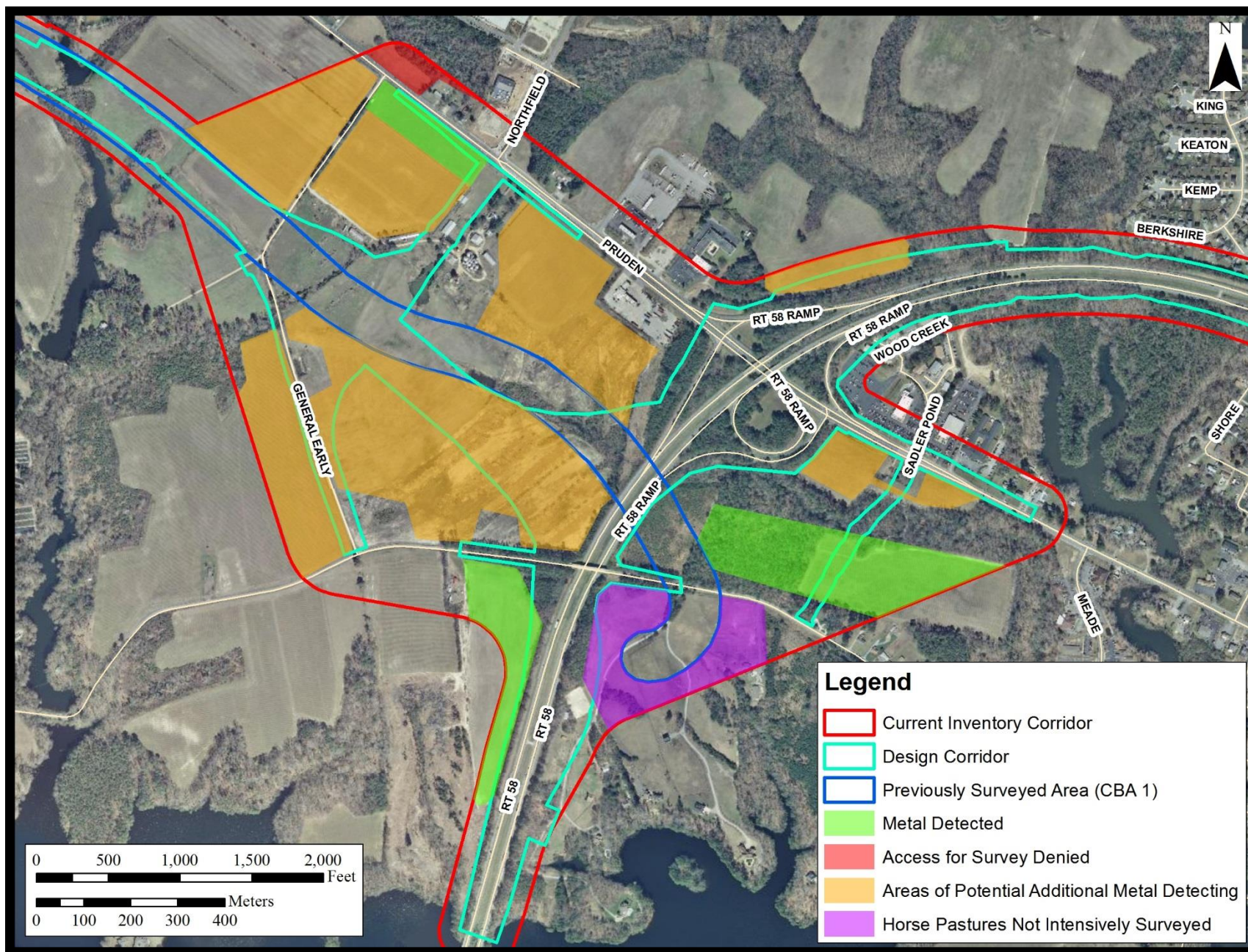


Figure 5: Map 3 of 3, Showing Areas of Denied Access, Areas Not Intensively Surveyed Due to Horse Pastures, and Metal Detection Areas.

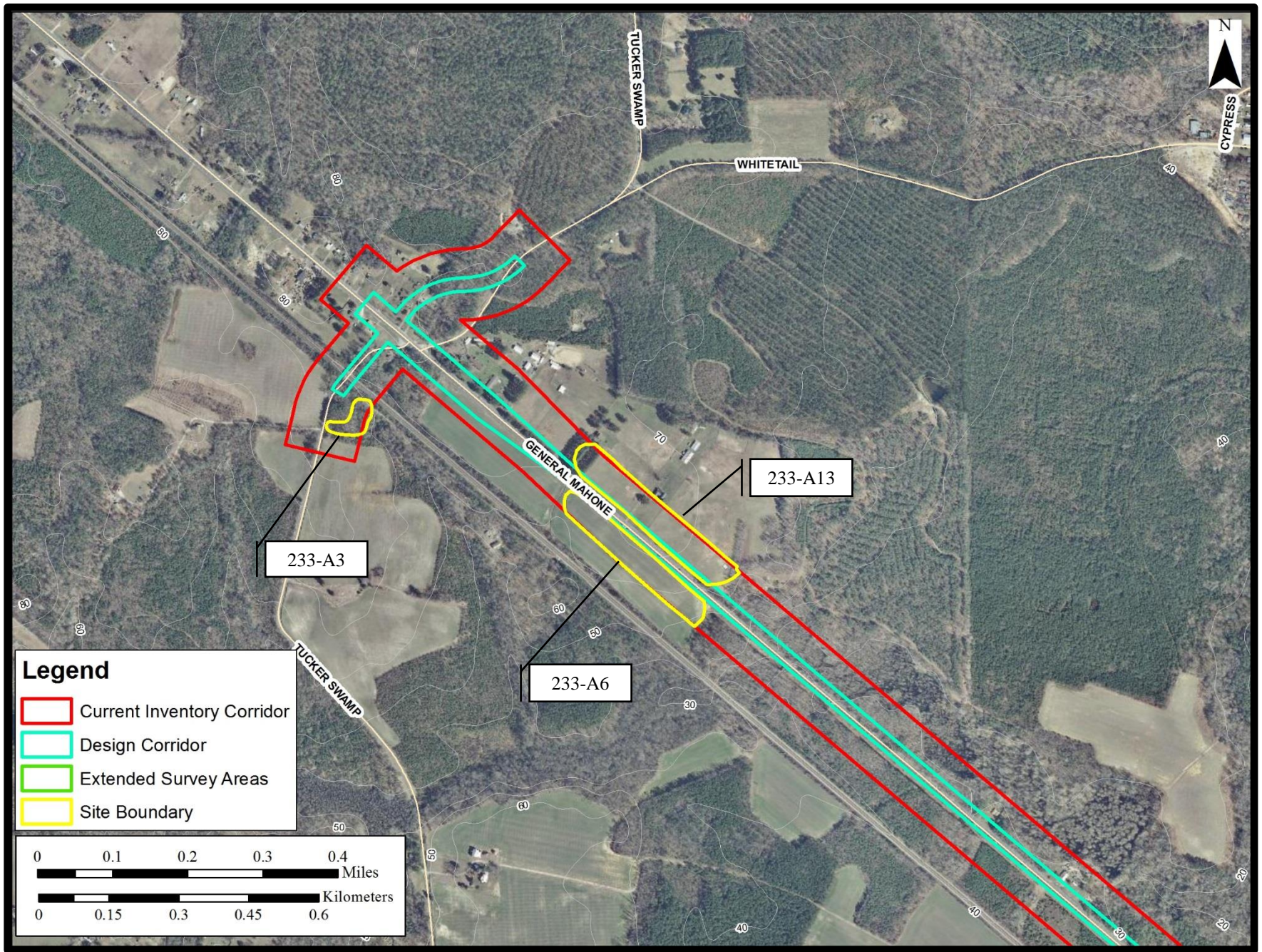


Figure 6: Map 1 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

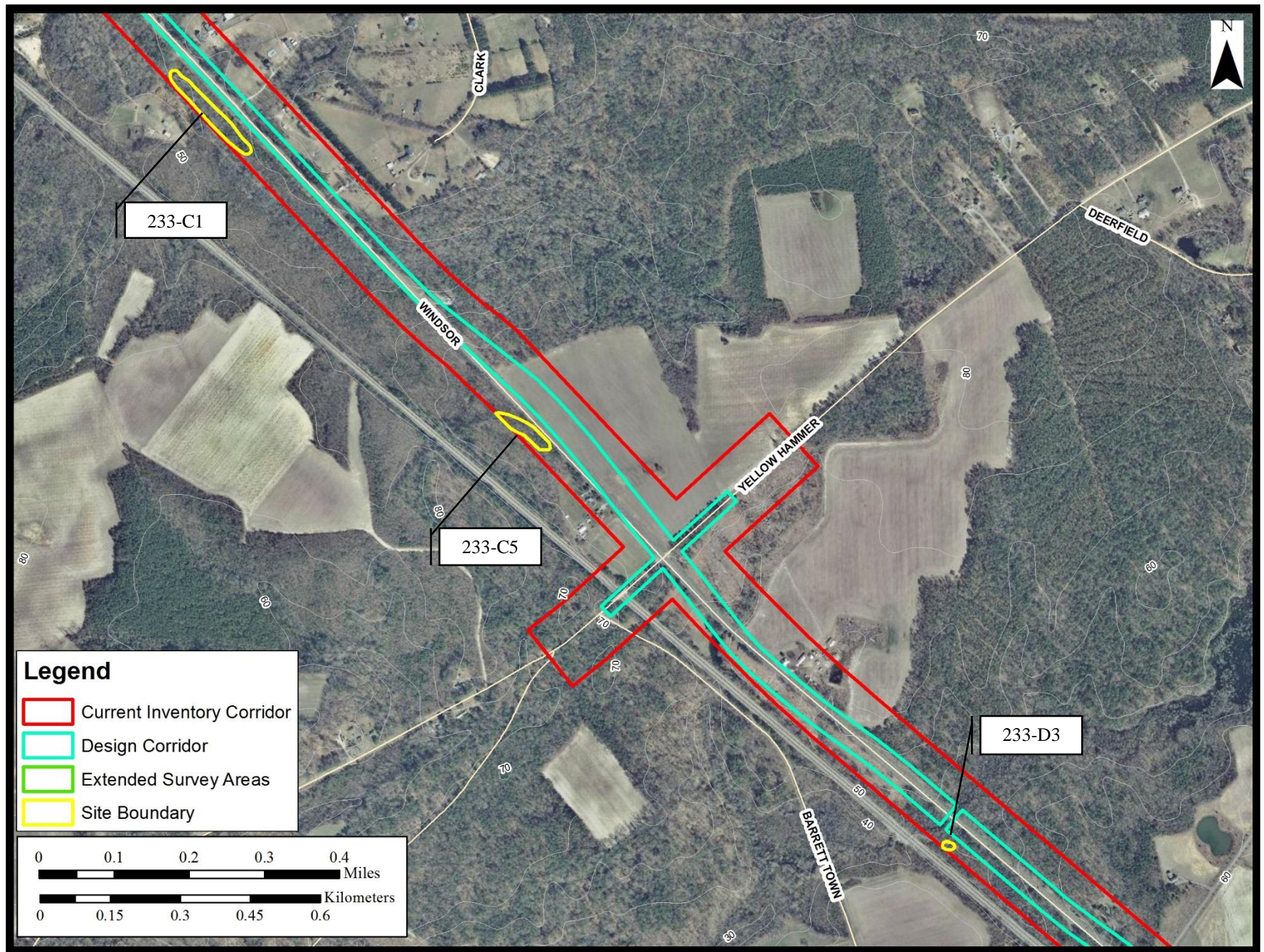


Figure 7: Map 2 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

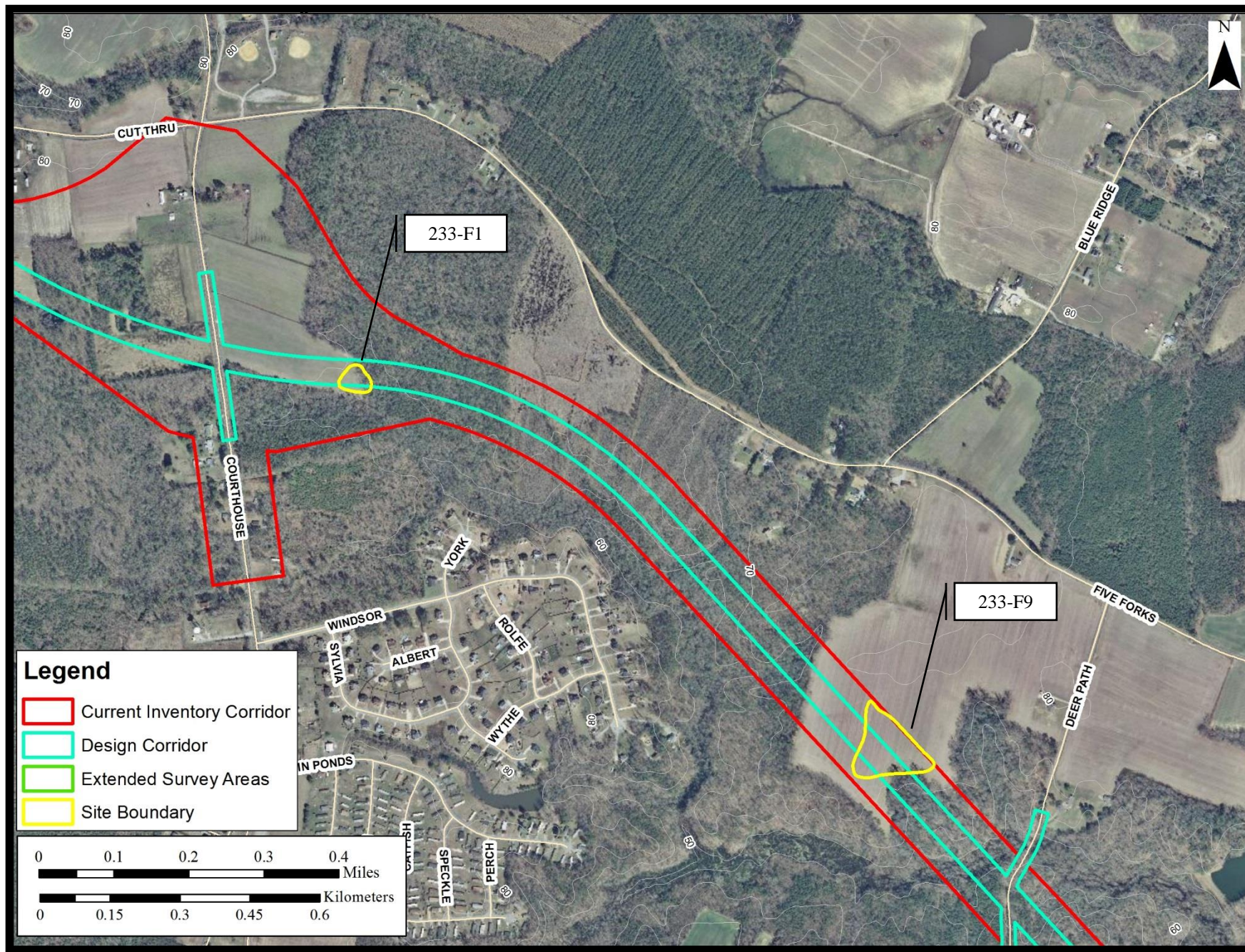


Figure 8: Map 3 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

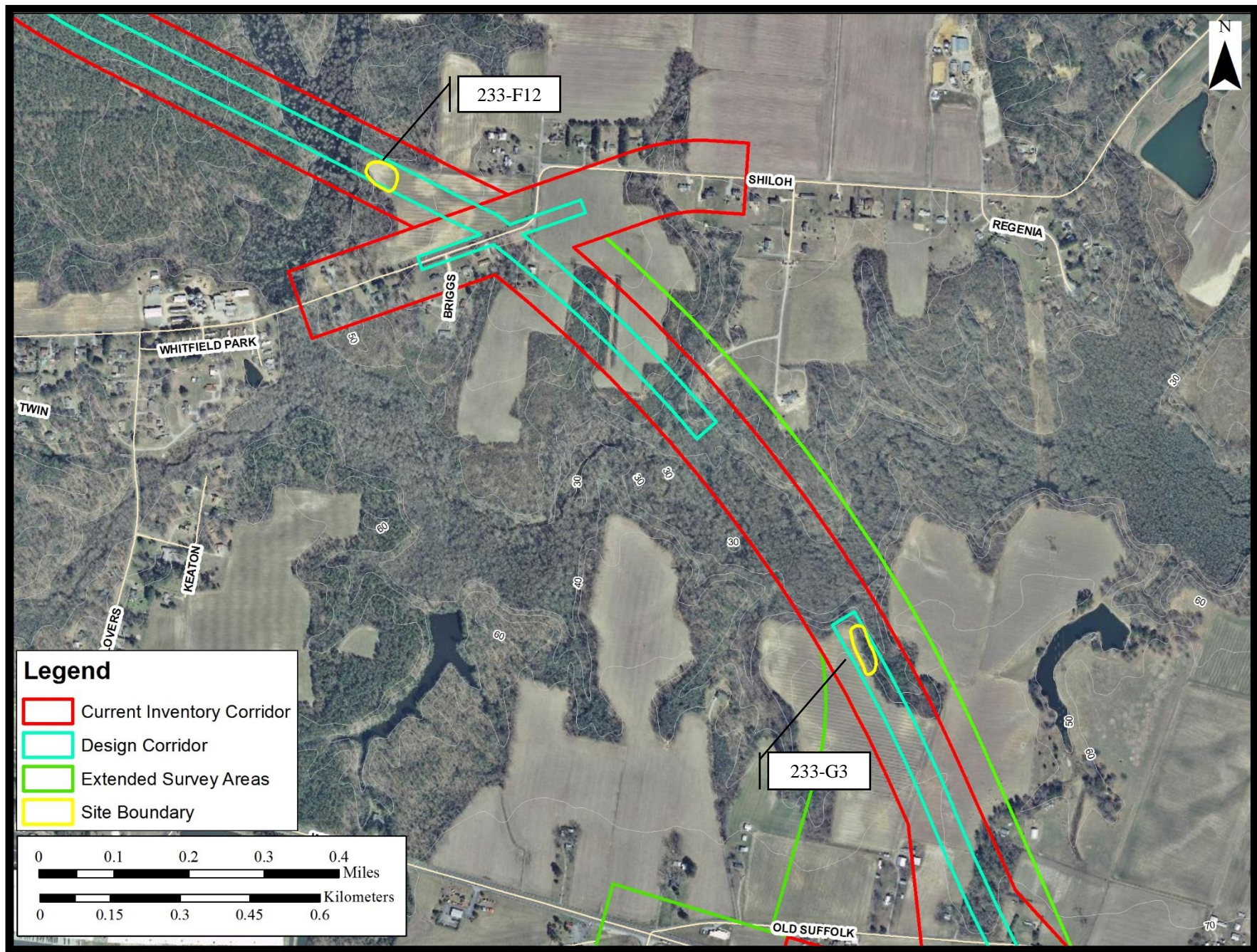


Figure 9: Map 4 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

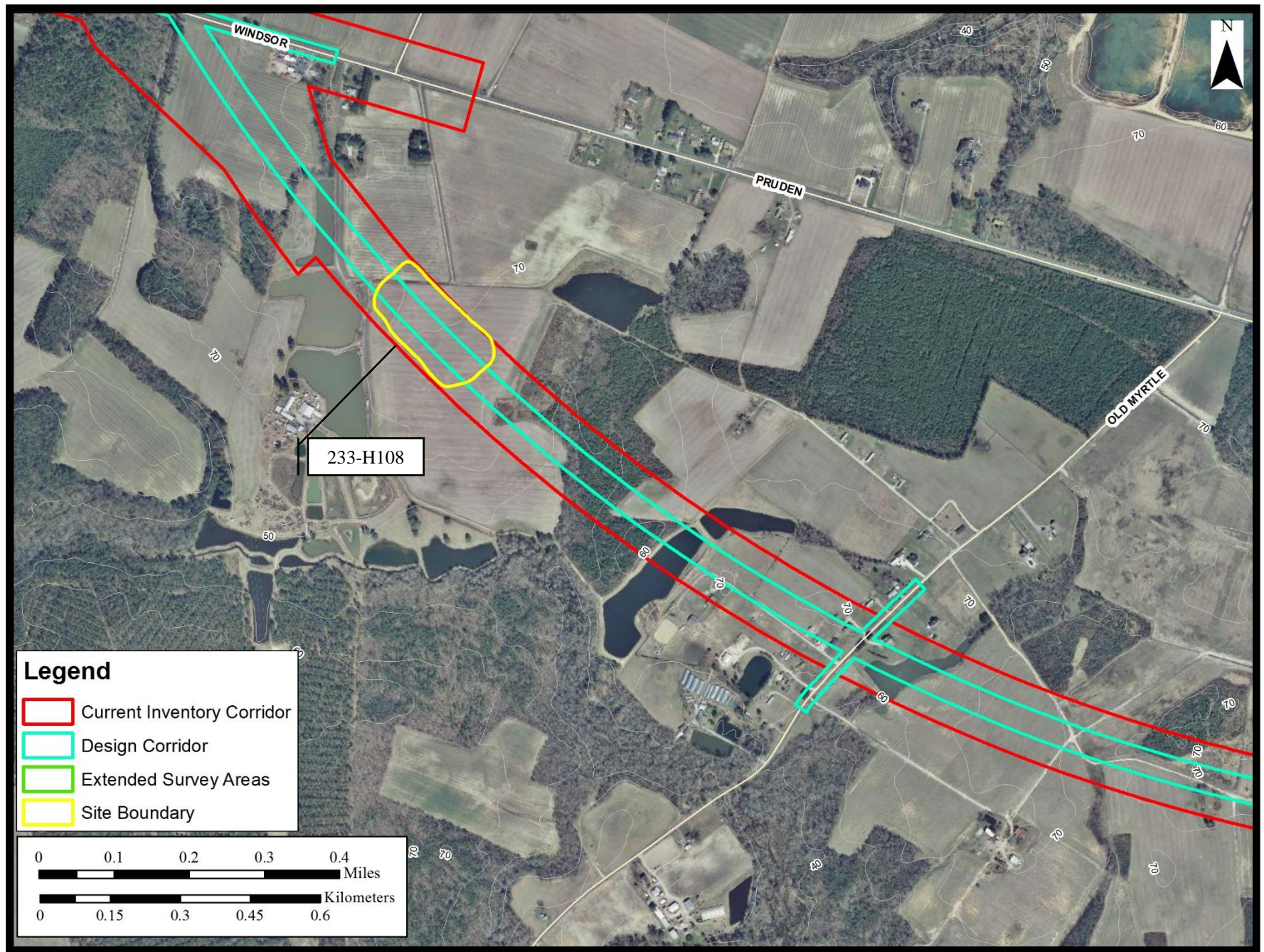


Figure 10: Map 5 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

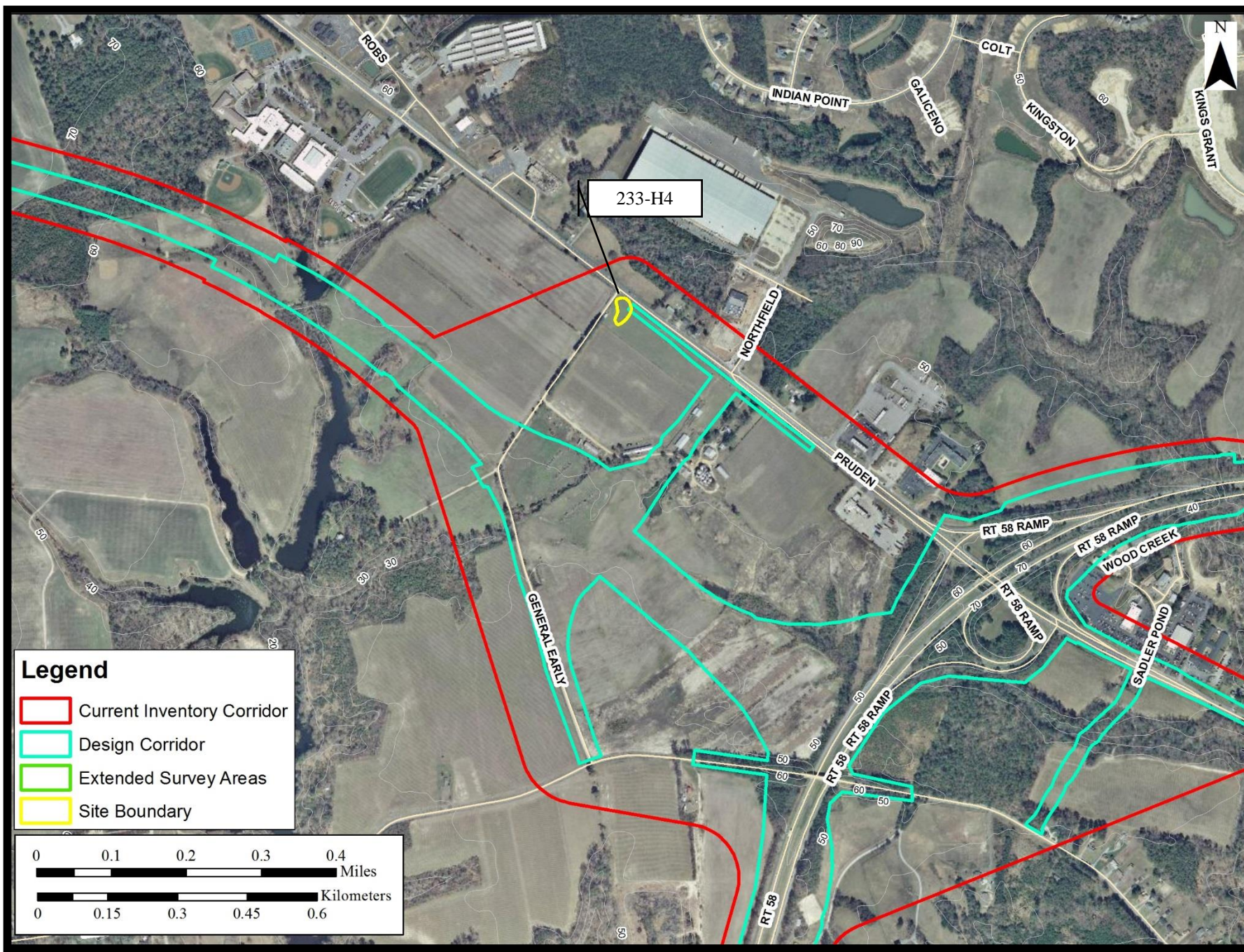


Figure 11: Map 6 of 6, Showing Site Locations Recorded During the Current Survey that are Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.



US ROUTE 460 FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT